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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES.

Alden, Margaret. *Child Life and Labour.* Pp. 184. Price, 1s. London: Headley Brothers, 1908.

American Municipalities, Book of. Pp. 100. Price, \$2.00. Chicago: League of American Municipalities, 1908.

Anderson, F. M. *Constitutions and other Select Documents Illustrative of the History of France, 1789-1901.* 2d rev. ed. Pp. xxviii, 693. Price \$2.50. Minneapolis: H. W. Wilson Company, 1908.

This volume of constitutions and documents illustrating French history, by Professor Anderson, is well known to teachers and students of French history through the first edition which appeared in 1904. It affords a documentary history of the political evolution of France from the outbreak of the revolution to the opening of the twentieth century. The selection of documents has been very judiciously made and no English or American teacher of recent French history can afford to dispense with this book.

The new edition contains many revisions and enlargements and a set of documents relating to the history of the recent movement resulting in the separation of church and state in France. Each document or group of documents is introduced by a brief survey of the historical conditions that underlie it and a general interpretation of its meaning. The volume is particularly valuable for collateral reading in college classes.

Bacon, Edwin M. *English Voyages of Adventure and Discovery.* Retold from Hakluyt. Pp. x, 401. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1908.

The purpose Mr. Bacon had in retelling Hakluyt's stories of English voyages was "to summarize or compress the narratives into a coherent story from the earliest adventures chiefly for conquest to those for discovery and expansion of trade down to the settlement of Virginia," in order "to draw the youth of to-day to a source of American history of first importance, and a work of eternal interest and value." Mr. Bacon believes, as did William Robertson in the eighteenth century, and as does Sir Clements Robert Markham, that "virtually Raleigh and Hakluyt were the founders of those colonies which eventually formed the United States."

In the first chapter Mr. Bacon reviews the contemporaneous writings regarding the beginnings of America, and in the second chapter gives an account of "Richard Hakluyt, the Man;" then follows a brief description of Hakluyt's work—"The Principal Navigations." The other nineteen chapters of the volume are condensed presentations of Hakluyt's narratives. In condensing these narratives Mr. Bacon has supplied as much data as is necessary to make the historical account complete. The book will appeal both to serious students of history and to the lover of tales of heroic adventure.

Bailey, L. H. *The State and the Farmer.* Pp. 177. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

This little volume is the embodiment of Dean Bailey's admirable ideas on the rural social problem. He first emphasizes the necessity of our recognizing the existence of such a problem. The social problem now absorbing all attention is over-population in the city slum districts, but the question of best social conditions among the scattered homes of a country community is no less perplexing and important. In fact, the social problem of the slums is only a symptom of the depopulation of country communities. The establishment of rural social conditions such as will enable the country to hold its normal population is the surest way of attacking slum congestion. Dean Bailey advances striking arguments in support of his thesis.

Barrett, S. A. *Pomo Indian Basketry.* Pp. 176. Price, \$1.75. Berkeley, Calif.: University Press, 1908.

Beers, C. W. *A Mind That Found Itself.* Pp. 363. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908.

This is a book of absorbing interest to everyone, whether he has anything to do with insane persons or not. As Professor James says in a letter to the author, "In style, in temper, in good taste, it is irreproachable. As for contents, it is fit to remain in literature as a classic account 'from within' of an insane person's psychology." The author, a graduate of Yale, was insane during a period of something over two years, during which he was confined in a private sanitarium and two insane hospitals. His mental processes during these years are pictured with a wealth of detail. The account here given of the struggle between the sane and the insane self, and of the apparently trifling incidents on which the author's return to complete sanity hinged at times, suggests the infinite care and study that ought to be given those afflicted with mental illness, and offers a multitude of points worthy the thought of physicians and others having the care of such persons. The essential likeness of the sane and the insane mind is strikingly presented.

Mr. Beers' picture of the treatment of the insane in the violent wards of our hospitals makes us shudder for our humanity. His harrowing account of his own experiences and observations quite prepares the reader for his statement that "the central problem in the care of the insane is the elimination of actual physical abuse." With great force he advocates the principle of non-restraint of the insane; that is, the elimination of restraint by physical appliances, a principle now adopted in many of our best hospitals. Aside from many detailed suggestions as to the selection of proper attendants and better methods of hospital management and discipline, the author proposes the formation of a "National Committee for Mental Hygiene" to forward the study, the better treatment and the prevention of mental disease. To quote Professor James again, "The book ought to go far toward helping along that terribly needed reform, the amelioration of the lot of the insane of our country." Mr. Beers' work deserves the widest circulation.

Boyle, J. E. *The Financial History of Kansas.* Pp. 180. Price 50 cents. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1908.

Bullock, Chas. J. *Introduction to the Study of Economics.* Pp. 619. Price \$1.28. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co., 1908.

In a style distinctly compact and lucid, Professor Bullock has not only covered the well-trodden field of preliminary economic study, but has added several topics commonly assigned to collateral reading. One chapter is devoted to a discussion of the "Economic Functions of Government," showing the relation between industrial life and the state. In connection with the consumption of wealth, Engel's Law is aptly used in connection with statistics. The diagrams used in the presentation of theory are convincing if not original, and the suggested references show careful choice of material. A possible defect, however, may lie in the lack of division of the volume into definite headings, since such a division prevents possible confusion as to the sequence of ideas. As a whole the work is well fitted for its purpose.

Burke, C. E. *Child Study and Education.* Pp. 180. Price 75 cents. New York: Benziger Brothers, 1908.

Carnegie, Andrew. *Problems of To-day.* Pp. 207. Price, \$1.40. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1908.

In this volume Mr. Carnegie gives us in an interesting style some of his personal views on the three timely topics of Wealth, Labor and Socialism. Much of the material has been published before in magazine form. It is brought together at this time in order to be in a more accessible form for future use. The date of the writing of some of the articles from which this material is drawn shows that the author cannot be regarded as only a "recent convert to some of the doctrines which are now promulgated so freely."

To the conservatives this book will seem radical. To the radicals it will seem conservative. One is not surprised that the author sees no hope of future progress along the lines of socialism, but one feels that Mr. Carnegie has assumed an advanced position when he states on page 18 that "it should be remembered always that wealth is not chiefly the product of the individual under present conditions, but largely the joint product of the community," and also when he proceeds to point out in his discourse on wealth that "our immediate duty is to distribute surplus wealth to the best of our abilities in such forms as we believe best calculated to improve existing conditions, and to secure its more equitable distribution hereafter by heavy progressive death-duties, and by assessing the people in proportion to their ability to support the government."

In his discourse on labor the author makes every effort to be fair. He believes that in labor disputes "to expect that one dependent upon his daily wage for the necessities of life will stand by peaceably and see a new man employed in his stead is to expect too much." It is his conviction that the final relation between capital and labor will be a joint partnership of industry between them by which the laborers of each industry will participate in

its management and share in its profits by becoming stockholders of the various corporations for which they work.

Mr. Carnegie's attitude toward socialism is that of the man who feels that "it [socialism] knows where it wishes to end, tells us that clearly, but not how, when or where it is to begin." He further criticises the socialist for claiming many of the measures as socialistic which have long been in operation in English-speaking lands such as taxation aiming to secure for the communal benefit all "unearned" or "social" increment of wealth; the eight-hour day, etc.

To a student of social problems the chief interest of the book lies not so much in the book as a source of knowledge as a manifestation of the way the social spirit, which makes every man his brother's keeper, is abroad in the land to-day, permeating all classes and conditions of men, whether they come from the ranks of labor or from the captains of industry.

Chancellor, W. E. *Our City Schools: Their Direction and Management.*

Pp. xv, 338. Price \$1.25. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Coirard, L. *La Famille dans le Code Civil. 1804-1904.* Pp. 289. Aix: B. Philip.

A doctor's thesis that will be useful to students of the law of the family. It discusses the legal relations of the family in the French code from 1804 to 1904, and contains a short bibliography.

Commander, Lydia K. *The American Idea.* Pp. xii, 335. Price, \$1.50. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

The author's aim is to prove that the American people have decided upon a family of two. In order to prove this contention, physicians have been interviewed, particularly in New York, and the data already collected on the subject has been thoroughly worked over. The greater part of the material consists of personal interviews, interesting in themselves, but inconclusive, and insufficient for the drawing of general conclusions. The deduction which the author makes is that the American decision to restrict the size of the family means race development and not race suicide. While the book is unscientific in that it does not furnish an adequate basis for the conclusions which it draws, especially as many of the facts are drawn from New York, an abnormal city, it is nevertheless interesting and presents the subject in a more complete manner than any book on the subject has done. Its splendid array of valuable though fragmentary facts and opinions will form an important step in developing thought on the question of the American family.

Conyngton, T. *A Manual of Corporate Management.* 3d ed. Pp. xviii, 422. Price, \$3.50. New York: Ronald Press, 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

Cooke, F. H. *The Commerce Clause of the Constitution.* Pp. xcii, 302. Price, \$4.50. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co., 1908.

Lawyers and students of government will welcome Mr. Cooke's scholarly treatise upon the powers conferred upon the government by the commerce

clause of the constitution. The work is divided into five chapters dealing respectively with the subject of regulation, the powers of Congress, and of the states respectively, the powers of the states specifically considered, and taxes and other charges. The underlying thought of the author is that the power of Congress as far as it extends over commerce "is exclusive, not merely in some cases, but in all cases; that in no case can commerce within the scope of the commerce clause be regulated under authority of a state." In advocating this view of the commerce clause the author runs counter to the position taken at various times by the Supreme Court of the United States. Whether the author or the Supreme Court shall finally be held to have found the truth is, however, of minor importance to the student of the powers of Congress. Mr. Cooke's study has been thorough and comprehensive, and this book is highly instructive. Perhaps the best single feature of the volume is the table of cases preceding the body of the work. The table occupies eighty-two pages and makes reference to over 4,000 cases. The list contains page references to the part of the volume in which the cases are considered.

Crichfield, G. W. *American Supremacy.* 2 vols. Pp. xvi, 1244. Price \$6.00.
New York: Brentano's, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Daniels, John. *An Outline of Economics.* Pp. 28. Price, 40 cents. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1908.

This little volume proves to be an interesting departure from the established treatment of economic theory. The author has aimed to present a conspectus of the general propositions of the subject. It is essentially a bird's-eye view with few illustrations or diagrams. A new division has been made as a result of the particular point of view; value being treated as the central economic problem and production being regarded as embracing all economic activity. Consumption is thus driven beyond the realm of economics. From the very nature of the outline, the style is abstract and dogmatic, with topical references for individual research. Its greatest use will undoubtedly be found as a guide to lecture work by the college instructor.

Dodd, W. F. *Modern Constitutions.* 2 vols. Pp. xxxvii, 685. Price \$5.42.

Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1909.
Reserved for later notice.

Drosser, E. *Die technische Entwicklung der Schwefelsäurefabrikation.* Pp. 220. Price 4.50m. Leipzig: W. Klinkhardt, 1908.

Du Bois, W. E. B. (Ed.). *Economic Co-operation Among Negro-Americans.* Pp. 184. Price, \$1.00. Atlanta: Atlanta University Press, 1907.

In this volume Professor W. E. B. Du Bois, the editor, continues his interesting and valuable studies of negro life. The present volume is rather fragmentary in character, and covers a wide range of topics, beginning with an introductory chapter on the economic development of the negro in Africa and tracing his history through slavery and emancipation to the present time.

This is followed by extensive quotations of the statistics of the material wealth and development of the church, school, benefit, insurance and secret societies, banks, and co-operative businesses conducted by negroes. This issue, therefore, presents to the student a multitude of facts whose value of course depends largely upon their accuracy. We must probably assume that the majority of them are correct but it so happens that the only comparison made of statistics of church membership shows that they are widely at variance with those given in an earlier publication. This would appear to indicate that possibly not enough attention and time had been spent in checking figures.

Earp, Edwin L. *Social Aspects of Religious Institutions.* Pp. 152. Price, 75 cents. New York: Eaton & Mains, 1908.

Professor Earp's little book is intended as an introduction to the study of religious institutions on their social side, and is specially designed for ministers and others interested in Christian work. It is an attempt to show the part that religious institutions are playing in the movement for social betterment and social welfare. The point of view may be best indicated by a quotation: "All religions have the essential social aim of furnishing human beings with principles and models for conduct, and to produce a society the individuals of which shall be able to develop character pleasing to the Divine Being, and who will be capable of acquiring citizenship in a future state of existence after death." (p. 51.)

After enumerating the various religious institutions with a distinctively social aim, the author takes up the problems of social improvement, from land frauds to divorce, and the agencies for dealing with them, from parks to international marriages. The purpose of this discussion is to show how these agencies may all be made religious in spirit, if not in name. The book ends with an appeal for sociology as part of the training of the Christian worker. It cannot be said that the bibliography or the book itself indicates very profound study and thought, but the work is of interest because it indicates that denominational teachers recognize the social duty and opportunity of the church and are trying to meet the need for social training.

Edwards, G. J., Jr. *The Grand Jury.* Pp. lxxix, 219. Price, \$3.00. Philadelphia: Geo. T. Bisel Co.

Common law principles form the background of the law of the grand jury even in those states which have passed statutes which attempt to embody or modify the old rules. Mr. Edwards' subject, therefore, is not one which becomes tedious because of numberless qualifications introduced by our industrious statute-making legislatures. The subject of juries has had attention from many legal writers, but the grand jury, an institution coeval with the petit jury in origin and hardly less a distinctive characteristic of our legal system, has been generally neglected. This scholarly volume is intended to fill this lack.

For the student who is interested in the historical development of institutions, the first division of the book is by far the most valuable. Much must be left to surmise in the discussion of the origin and early development of the grand jury. Where doubt has arisen the author has made an effort to state

both sides and has sought to draw his conclusions in the light of the conditions which he conceives existed at the period of which he treats. In spite of a judicial attitude and diligence in search for decided cases, criticism must be passed upon the material used. The sources are to too great an extent legal only. A more generous use of the excellent histories of English law available would have made the discussion at many points much more illuminating.

This objection applies with much less force to the latter parts of the work, which are more technical and apply to present day practice. These chapters deal with the organization and qualifications of the grand jury, the methods of carrying on its work, its relation to the court and the oath, powers and duties of jurors. These subjects are treated with thoroughness and great care. Wherever differences in practice in the jurisdictions are found, they are clearly discussed. That Mr. Edwards' chief interest and experience is in the Pennsylvania courts is shown by the number of his illustrations drawn from them. Next to Pennsylvania practice that of the federal courts receives chief attention. An exhaustive index and table of cases add to the usefulness of the book.

Elson, Henry William. *History of the United States of America.* 5 vols.

Pp. lvii, 1463. Price, \$7.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

The permanent value of Elson's History of the United States is attested by the second imprint—August, 1908—of the five-volume edition which was first published in 1905. It will be recalled that this work first appeared in a one-volume edition in April, 1904. At the time of the appearance of this one-volume edition, the work was reviewed in *THE ANNALS*,¹ in which notice certain minor errors were spoken of that have since been corrected by the author. The merit of Mr. Elson's work rests upon his choice of subjects and his interesting style of writing. The author having made little use of source material, did not seek to widen the historian's knowledge of America, but rather to increase popular information regarding the history of the country. Mr. Elson's work is to be classed with President Wilson's five-volume book, both of which have proven to be successful popular histories of the United States. Probably the ordinary reader will derive more benefit from reading one or both of these works than from a perusal of any other detailed account of the history of our country.

Fagan, J. O. *The Confessions of a Railroad Signalman.* Pp. 182. Price,

\$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1908.

The author of this book "has been a telegraph operator and towerman for twenty-seven years and part of the time chief clerk to a railroad superintendent." This enables him to discuss the subject of railroad accidents with intimate knowledge. The author is also fortunate in possessing a well-trained mind and he has command of remarkably good English. Mr. Fagan's studies of accidents lead him to believe that they result from a non-observance by employees of the rules and regulations controlling the movements of trains, and from the indisposition of railroad managers to enforce these regulations with strictness. The organizations of railroad men are held to be primarily

¹Vol. xxiv, p. 562.

responsible in that the organization always defends its members against punishment instead of insisting on every member's observing the company's regulations conscientiously and scrupulously.

The present discipline of employees who violate rules and regulations is made a matter of secret and confidential correspondence between the manager and the employee instead of being publicly enforced. Railroad managers have adopted this secret method of discipline to reduce friction with their employees and particularly with the employees' organizations, which have become so powerful as to make it practically necessary for the railroad manager to maintain harmonious relations with them.

Mr. Fagan argues convincingly that railroad accidents—seventy-five per cent of which might be avoided by an increase of interest on the part of the employee—can be reduced to a minimum only by the public and rigid enforcement of rules, and by a complete change in attitude, as regards discipline, both on the part of the employees and the officials. The author holds that there is little hope for reform from within the railroad service and that a better condition can be brought about only by the exercise of outside authority in the form of governmental regulations which will punish employees for non-observance of rules and penalize railroad officials for the non-enforcement of company regulations.

Ferrero, G. *The Greatness and Decline of Rome.* Translated by A. E. Zimmern. 4 vols. Pp. 1350. New York: Putnam's Sons.

Reserved for later notice.

Finley, J. H., and Sanderson, J. F. *The American Executive and Executive Methods.* Pp. 352. Price \$1.25. New York: Century Company, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Flexner, Abraham. *The American College.* Pp. x, 237. Price, \$1.00. New York: Century Company, 1908.

In this little book the author outlines the development of the American College system and calls some of its features sharply to account. He feels that the college originally grew out of the desire to develop institutions of higher learning in this country to compare with those of Europe and that it did not arise to meet peculiar American needs as did the public school system. He believes that there has been too much control of secondary education by college men. He believes also that the elective system is open to sharp criticism and that a reaction is already underway. He also believes that there is a needless confusion between graduate and undergraduate work. He does not believe that the solution lies in going back to the hard and fast curriculum of days gone by but in the recognition of the fact that the college boy is not yet a research student, and should come in contact with teachers rather than lecturers. Mr. Flexner has done well to call attention to these problems in college life, although there may be some justifiable doubt as to the value of suggestions given by a man who has not been a college teacher himself. These problems need discussion and this volume has the merit of stating the issue in a manner both clear and interesting.

Flynt, Josiah. *My Life.* Pp. xxi, 365. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Outing Publishing Company, 1908.

Just two years ago there died in Chicago one of the interesting characters of the day. Josiah Flynt was from childhood an insolvable puzzle to his family and a puzzle he remained to his friends and even to himself. This autobiography is almost unique for Flynt lived much of the time in a world little known to ordinary people. To him we are indebted for several studies of "the underworld," of real value. "Tramping with Tramps," and "Powers that Prey," are important books. To many the author's life will seem a failure. Yet perchance few men of his age have done more. The book, written in his usual happy style, contains also several chapters written by friends, which add to its interest. All those to whom the call of "Die Ferne," has ever come, will enjoy the volume and wish the author "bon voyage" on his trip into that land from which no man returns.

Gehring, A. *Racial Contrasts.* Pp. 238. Price, \$1.50. New York: Putnam's Sons, 1908.

Griffin, Grace G. *Writings on American History.* Pp. 186. Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

An annual bibliography of writings on American history similar to those for European publications, which students have found so useful has long been a want unsupplied. This book is the result of a movement to resume a series begun for 1902 and 1903 but discontinued because of lack of support. Funds are now in hand which guarantee the publication of the summary yearly for the years 1907-1911 inclusive. The work of compilation was done in Washington and bears the marks of careful scholarship. Every means of making the information available has been used. Besides the bibliography proper the book contains an exhaustive index by author and subject, and a comprehensive list of publishers with their addresses.

Grossman, R. *Die technische Entwicklung der Glasindustrie.* Pp. 118. Price 3.50m. Leipzig: W. Klinkhardt, 1908.

Gulick, L. H., and Ayres, L. P. *Medical Inspection of Schools.* Pp. viii, 276. Price \$1.00. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1908. Reserved for later notice.

Harrison, Frederic. *Realities and Ideals.* Pp. xiii, 462. Price, \$1.75. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1908.

This book consists simply of a collection of essays written by this eminent humanist, most of which have appeared in print before. Several of the essays on phases of the woman question are new, having been called forth by the recent agitation of this subject. The articles included have been written at various times from 1866 up to the present time. The lasting character of the essays and the philosophical discussion of the subjects, however, preserve their value for the reader.

The essays are divided into two groups, called respectively "Social and Political" and "Literature and Art." The principal social questions treated are

those relating to woman, marriage, the church, liquor and the use of Sunday. The political essays deal principally with the problem of the British House of Lords. In Part II the "Uses of Rich Men" is really a valuable sociological essay and the subject Education versus Examination is also very pointedly discussed. Several excellent papers on tendencies in literature and art are included and in addition to these a number of biographic essays also appear. These are mainly appreciations and reminiscences of noted men such as Herbert Spencer, Leslie Stephen, and Canon Liddon. The collection into a single volume of all the papers presented in this book thus making these essays more accessible is fortunate and makes a consistent study of Harrison's works possible; since threads of the basic theories of the author may be noticed in each of the essays included in the book.

Hart, A. B. *Actual Government.* 3d rev. ed. Pp. xviii, 599. Price, \$2.25. New York: Longsman, Green & Co., 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Hasenkamp, A. *Die wirtschaftliche Krisis des Jahres 1907 in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika.* Pp. 96. Price, 250m. Jena: G. Fischer, 1908.

Hegemann, W. *Mexikos Übergang zur Goldwährung.* Pp. 189. Price 4m. 50 pf. Stuggart: J. G. Cotta, 1908.

Heilman, R. E. *Chicago Traction: A Study of the Efforts of the Public to Secure Good Service.* Pp. 130. Price, \$1.00. Princeton: American Economic Association, 1908.

Heineman, T. W. *The Physical Basis of Civilization.* Pp. 241. Price, \$1.25. Chicago: Forbes & Co., 1908.

This book, in the words of the preface, "traces the upright attitude, higher intelligence, monogamic marriage, the family, the home, the economic dependence of woman, differentiation of the sexes, warfare, primitive groups and hordes, and other physical, mental, moral, economic and rudimentary political conditions, to two small anatomical peculiarities of our brute ancestors"—namely, a modification in the entocuneiform bone and in the position of the foramen magnum. Those ignorant persons who were previously unacquainted with these modifications may perhaps be pardoned a feeling of wonder at the marvelous results wrought by them. The book contains interesting ideas, but they are overworked.

Henderson, C. R. *Industrial Insurance in the United States.* Pp. 429. Price, \$2.00. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

Hirst, F. W., Berthélémy, H., Goodnow, F. I., and Wilcox, D. F. *Der-fassung und Ferwaltungsorganisation der Städte.* Pp. 294. Price, 12m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1908.

Hull, W. I. *The Two Hague Conferences.* Pp. xiv, 516. Price, \$1.65.
Boston: Ginn & Co., 1908.

Volumes so written as to make possible an easy comprehension of the actual advance accomplished are always welcome. Professor Hull's work comes within that class. The two conferences are treated topically so that their similarities and contrasts are at once evident. The discussions are accurate and in good proportion. Its arrangement makes the book especially valuable as a reference work. The author gives an account of the origin, organization, personnel and program of the conferences. Then follows the discussion and action on each topic. A summary statement of results is given at the end. One cannot read this book without a feeling of pride in the position assumed by the American delegates. Andrew D. White and Mr. Holls at the first conference, and General Porter, Mr. Choate and Professor James Brown Scott have placed both the United States and the general cause of peace in their debt. Professor Hull's work is concise and adequate. It is the best popular history of the conferences available for the student's use.

Hunt, Caroline L. *Home Problems from a New Standpoint.* Pp. 145. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Whitcomb & Barrows, 1908.

Caroline L. Hunt's new book on "Home Problems from a New Standpoint" is a study of the home called forth by the recent entrance of woman into industry. Unlike many of its predecessors, it has advanced beyond the point of nullifying the favorite objections to the woman and wife as an industrial worker, and has pointed out a great many decided advantages resulting from a broader life for women. Man, as well as woman, the child, and even the household employee, is shown to be the gainer by the release of the wife and mother from domestic drudgery, and the resulting opportunity to enlarge her sphere of interests. In addition, the aesthetic as well as the hygienic progress which the modern woman is evolving in the home are duly and most excellently pointed out.

Hyndman, H. M. *Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century.* 3d ed. Pp. 174. Price, 2s. 6d. London: Sonnenschein & Co., 1908.

Jewett, Francis G. *Control of Body and Mind.* Pp. 267. Price, 50 cents. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1908.

Johannsen, N. *A Neglected Point in Connection With Crises.* Pp. 194. Price, \$1.50. New York: Bankers Publishing Company, 1908.

Johnson, Clifton. *Highways and Byways of the Pacific Coast.* Pp. 323. \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1908.

The latest volume of the "Highways and Byways" series, like its predecessors, is an interesting narrative of travel, rather than an instructive discussion of the regions visited. The author is an excellent story teller, and is fond of picturing the life and thought processes of the every-day people whom he meets on the byways as well as upon the highways. This gives a delightful human interest in his books, which always make enjoyable reading, but leave the reader about as ignorant as he was before the books were read. What

is needed is a writer with geographic and economic training who possesses the rare gift of an appreciation of literary values. The volume on the Pacific Coast begins with a visit to the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, after which follow chapters describing the more interesting parts of the Pacific states from the Mexican border to the edge of Canada. A side trip is taken to Virginia City, Nevada. The volume is appropriately and generously illustrated.

Kircheisen, F. M. *Bibliographie du temps de Napoléon, comprenant l'histo^{ire} des Etats-Unis.* Tome I. Pp. xxxviii, 412. Price, 12/6 (\$3.25). Geneva: By the Author, 1908.

In this work we have the beginning of an attempt at a select bibliography of the historic sources of the Napoleonic period. In all, the work contains about 8,000 titles, carefully selected from some 70,000 in the author's collection. These include not only printed books but also the more valuable literature on the subject in periodicals. Volume I covers the years from 1795 to 1815. The material is classified into three main divisions: Part I, Universal History, 1795-1815; Part II, History of the Individual States, 1795-1815; and Part III, Wars, 1796-1815. Part I falls into three parts, Political History, Intellectual History and Treaties. Part II has fourteen sections, each devoted to some state or group of states, and Part III has twenty, arranged for the most part chronologically and by campaigns or wars. Volume II is to contain parts IV to IX, comprising the bibliography on the following topics: Napoleon and his family, memoirs and biographies, pamphlets, travel, periodicals and an appendix. In the introduction there is a useful critical survey of the bibliographies of each country.

This is not the place for a critical review of a bibliography of the History of the Napoleonic Era. Suffice it to say that historical scholars generally are under much obligation to Professor Kircheisen for his remarkably successful attempt to systematize and arrange the bibliography of Napoleonic history. There is no more exacting and painstaking work, and at the same time none that serves so well the needs of scholars. If one were to criticize, there would be ample opportunity in connection with the farcical section of the United States, Pt. II, Div. 14, pp. 253-257. It is capricious, even ludicrous and totally inadequate. All told, there are ninety-four titles of works on American History, surely too small a proportion of the 8,000, to warrant the words "comprénant l'histo^{ire} des Etats-Unis," in the title of the work.

Larson, L. M. *A Financial and Administrative History of Milwaukee.* Pp. 182. Price, 50 cents. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1908.

Laut, Agnes C. *The Conquest of the Great Northwest.* 2 vols. Pp. xx, 822. Price, \$5.00. New York: Outing Publishing Company, 1908.
Reserved for later notice.

Lecky, W. E. H. *Historical and Political Essays.* Pp. 324. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908.
Reserved for later notice.

Loane, M. *From Their Point of View.* Pp. 309. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908.

A collection of more or less unrelated essays and stories about poor people, illustrating many of their characteristics. It serves to remind one of a host of little peculiarities overlooked in dealing with people in masses. Several of the chapters first appeared as newspaper articles.

Massey, W. F. *Practical Farming.* Pp. 323. Price, \$1.50. New York: Outing Publishing Company, 1908.

This volume does not attempt the comprehensive treatment implied by the title, but is confined to the principles and practices of crop raising; the book is in reality a treatise on agronomy. The first chapters discuss the soil and its relation to temperature, air, irrigation and drainage. An investigation into the food requirements of plants, the roll of the most important mineral elements in the plant body, and the economical sources of these foods follow. The latter half of the book consists of a treatment of the practical methods of cultivating the American farm crops. The best methods adopted in the sections where the various crops are grown are given in detail. Information is given largely by discussion of scientific experiments. A selected series of experiments really forms the backbone of the book.

Mathews, B. C. *Our Irrational Distribution of Wealth.* Pp. iv, 195. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908.

This book is merely an elaboration of the material usually found in the ordinary socialist and single tax pamphlets. The author claims that our present methods of distribution are entirely without moral basis; that rent, profits and interest are gratuities which bring about great inequality of wealth; and that the result of the whole system is an economic slavery for the wage-workers of to-day. Public ownership, by means of socialism or the single tax, or perhaps through both, is suggested as the only source of permanent improvement.

McCarthy, Justin. *A Short History of Our Own Times.* Pp. 573. Price, \$1.50. New York: Harper & Bros., 1908.

Need of a supplement to the previous edition of "A Short History of Our Own Times" induced the author to bring out this amplification which contains chapters completing the narrative from 1880 to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria. Some of the movements described arose within this period, but reached their conclusion in the first years of the reign of Edward VII. In such cases the treatment extends almost up to the present day. Like its predecessor this volume is really an epitome of the author's larger work "A History of Our Own Times." It is intended to meet the wants of the average reader for whom the larger work would be too detailed. Many of the events of the last twenty-five years treated in the new chapter are among the most important and thrilling in the nineteenth century. The wide activity by England makes the history of the Empire during this period one which to a large extent includes the whole field of world politics. The account is in general accurate, free from bias and is always clear, suggestive and vivid.

Imperialistic tendencies and their attendant international complications, naturally take the forefront in the discussion of the foreign politics since the eighties. South Africa, Egypt and the Far East receive prominent attention. Ireland, Canada, Australia and the movement for colonial federation are the chief subjects of colonial interest. The labor movement and the education problem within England itself are touched upon too summarily to give them their proper share of attention. Interesting chapters treat of the Hague Conference and the general peace movement. With these developments the author is in hearty sympathy. General education and the growth of a wide-awake public opinion are held to be the chief allies in the work for the elimination of the possibilities of international conflicts. They will also stimulate the growth of national feeling within the various parts of the empire and make the whole stronger than it could be as an empire formed of subject states governed from London. For its contributions on these lines the reign of Queen Victoria will form an epoch in history.

Such books as this are always to be welcomed, especially by the man to whom history is not a life work. They are readable and present in small compass material which makes the march of events intelligible to the average man.

Melick, C. W. *Some Phases of the Negro Question.* Pp. 91. Price, \$1.00.
Mt. Rainier, Md.: D. H. Deloe, 1908.

Merriam, C. E. *Primary Elections.* Pp. 308. Price, \$1.35. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1908.

National Rivers and Harbors Congress, Proceedings of the Fourth Convention of. Pp. 312. Cincinnati: Ebbert & Richardson Co., 1908.

Ostrom, Henry. *The Crisis in Church Work.* Pp. 118. Price, 50 cents.
Cincinnati: Jennings & Graham, 1908.

The recent introspectiveness of the church has occasioned a measured lack of confidence in her own work. The nature of the crisis and its contributing causes are discussed in this book, and an attempt is made to discover the "lost key" to successful church work. The discovery is "Evangelism." Revivalism receives considerable attention, and its relations to organization and inspiration are set forth. A chapter is given to the Experimental Religion. The viewpoint of the book is religious not social, and the author has missed a splendid opportunity to analyze more comprehensively the crisis in the church through his failure to consider that want of confidence which depends upon the social lethargy of the church. A more adequate presentation of the subject is greatly to be desired.

Phillipson, Coleman. *Two Studies of International Law.* Pp. xviii, 136.
Price, 5s. London: Stevens & Haynes, 1908.

Two essays are presented in this book—the first on the influence of international arbitration on the development of international law, the second on the rights of neutrals and belligerents as to submarine cables and the wireless telegraph. The first essay is discursive, at times has decided British color

and is inaccurate. For example, John Bassett Moore appears as Basset Moore. 1813 is given as the date for the Louisiana cession, the facts in the General Armstrong case are misstated, the Behring Sea award is said to have forbidden the use of firearms in the Behring Sea, and the Venezuela award "assigned no grounds" but "secured for Great Britain, speaking generally, the territory over which Dutch influence and commerce had extended."

The second essay is decidedly better and is written with greater care. The subject is one which, from its unsettled character, must of necessity be treated with indefiniteness. The various theories proposed are briefly reviewed, and the practice, especially in the Spanish-American and Russo-Japanese wars, is discussed in detail.

Pinanski, A. E. *The Street Railway System of Metropolitan Boston.* Pp. 58. Price, \$1.00. New York: McGraw Publishing Company, 1908.

Pooley, W. V. *The Settlement of Illinois from 1830 to 1850.* Pp. 595. Price, 75 cents. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1908.

Prato, G. *La Vita Economica in Piemonte.* Vol. ii. Pp. xxvii, 470. Price, L.20. Torino: Società Tipografico-Editrice Nazionale, 1908.

Putnam, Bertha H. *The Enforcement of the Statutes of Labourers.* Pp. 705. Price, \$4.00. New York: Columbia University Press, 1908.

Ramsay, J. P. *The Massachusetts Probation System.* Pp. 54. Lowell, Mass.: By the Author, 1908.

Regueil de Législation de Toulouse, 1907. Pp. 453. Toulouse: E. Priyat.

Ruhl, A. B. *The Other Americans.* Pp. xi, 321. Price, \$2.00. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Schmoller, G. *Grundriss der Allgemeinen Volkswirtschaftslehre.* Pp. 580. Price, 13m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1908.

Schmoller, G. *Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung Veraltung und Volkswirtschaft.* Pp. 595. Price, 13.60m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1908.

Schmoller, G. *Ibid.* Pp. 427. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1909.

Schouler, J. *Ideals of the Republic.* Pp. xi, 304. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Schultz, Alfred P. *Race or Mongrel.* Pp. 369. Price, \$2.50. Boston: L. C. Page & Co., 1908.

When members of different races intermarry, the children are "Mongrels." All "mongrels" are of lower type than their ancestors. The only nations that succeed are those which prevent intermarriage of races. To such mongrelization is ascribed the downfall of all the great nations of the past. The author is an extremist with a big theory and some knowledge.

Scott, James Brown. *Texts of the Peace Conferences at the Hague, 1899-1907.*

Pp. xxxiv, 447. Price, \$2.20. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1908.

This is an excellent collection of documents which contains the texts of the conferences and the official correspondence necessary to their understanding. A valuable appendix is given including documents relating to the various conventions. Tables are reproduced, showing in each case what powers are signatory to each agreement. An introduction of thirty-four pages by the editor supplies the historical setting, and an exhaustive appendix places the material within easy reach. The student can trace the origin, development and modification of the doctrines as well as distinguish the additions made in the revision of the various conventions. The documents are careful reproductions of the official copies in the Department of State and are published in both English and French.

Scott, W. D. *The Psychology of Advertising.* Pp. 269. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Seligman, E. R. A. (Translated by A. Posada and J. M. Sempere.) *La interpretación económica de la Historia.* Pp. 244. Price, 3.50 pesetas. Madrid: F. de Fernando, 1908.

Seligman, E. R. A. (Translated by A. Marcaggi.) *L'Impôt Progressif en Théorie et en Pratique.* Pp. 345. Price, 10 fr. Paris: V. Giard and E. Brière, 1909.

Seligman, E. R. A. *Principles of Economics with Special Reference to American Conditions.* 3d rev. ed. Pp. 1,710. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908.

The third revised edition of this encyclopedic work calls for but brief mention as the only considerable additions since the first edition are to be found in the chapters on money, credit, banking and currency. In this new matter may be noted a more elaborate discussion of the demand and supply of money, the modern history of the struggle of the standards, and a description of modern banking practice and the money market.

Outside the sections referred to the text has been left unrevised, even at points which the reviewers of the first edition criticized. On pages 104-105 the use of figures of gross value of product in comparing agricultural and manufacturing industries remains unchanged. The charts likewise remain as in 1905, even where late data are important as in the case of wholesale and retail price or of the production of gold. Most serious of all is the neglect to thoroughly revise and bring down to date the bibliography, and this is so because the bibliography is so excellent and so convenient to use as a general reference list that it should be jealously kept at the highest point of efficiency.²

Shinn, M. W. *Notes on the Development of a Child.* Part ii. Pp. 258. Price, \$2.50. Berkeley, Calif.: University Press, 1908.

²Contributed by Professor Edward D. Jones.
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Simmel, Georg. *Soziologie.* Pp. 782. Price, 12.15 m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1908.

For the ordinary student, the articles which Professor Simmel has published in the American Journal of Sociology will be a better introduction to his theories than this ponderous volume. Nevertheless, anyone who wishes to know the author's argument in detail will find the style good, the subject matter very interesting. Professor Simmel covers a wide field in a suggestive and stimulating way. As he says, the subject matter of sociology—the co-operation of human beings—is not new. The process of socialization must be treated objectively. In this volume are discussed such subjects as the quantitative relations within the group struggle; secrecy and secret societies; the conflict of social circles, poverty, self-support of the group; the extension of the group and the development of individuality. It is noteworthy of the change that has occurred in German university circles that such a volume should appear. It would have been impossible a few years ago. The only regret is that the language will greatly limit its circulation in this country.

Spargo, John. *The Spiritual Significance of Modern Socialism.* Pp. 94. Price, 50 cents. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1908.

In this little brochure Mr. Spargo combats the criticism that socialism is materialistic by attempting to show that it is the only truly spiritual movement of the present time. His method is simple. Discarding the anti-religious utterances of early socialists as outgrown, he states the ideals of equality, justice, and brotherhood, and assumes that they are now monopolized by the socialists—and the deed is done. Mr. Spargo writes with enthusiasm and spiritual earnestness, but his fundamental assumption is wrong. The ideals that he would claim as the exclusive possession of his party are the common property of all men of democratic sympathies; but there is serious disagreement as to the best means of attaining those ideals. Mr. Spargo cannot fairly call his opponents unspiritual because they think his means wrong.

Swank, J. M. *Progressive Pennsylvania.* Pp. 360. Price, \$5.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Tanner, E. P. *The Province of New Jersey, 1664-1738.* Pp. 712. Price, \$4.00. New York: Columbia University Press, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Todorovits, M. A. *Einheitliche Zollgebiete.* Pp. 142. Price, 3m. Stuttgart: J. G. Cotta, 1908.

Vogt, P. L. *The Sugar Refining Industry in the United States; Its Development and Present Condition.* Pp. 128. Price, \$1.50. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1908.

This is a study of the growth of combinations in the cane and beet sugar refining industry in the United States. The material in most of the chapters is cast in historical form. As a study of a combination, the results are disap-

pointingly hesitating and negative. The chief themes for which the reader looks viz., the evolution of capital instruments, profits of promoting and financing, effects of the tariff, influence of the combination upon legislation, prices, and labor, are either not presented at all or else presented with no definite and forceful conclusions. There is, however, in the monograph abundance of material upon certain aspects of the subject, and the purpose, to present a study of an industry, which taken with other like studies, may provide the basis for a comprehensive policy of control of combinations, is laudable.*

Wallas, G. *Human Nature in Politics.* Pp. xvi, 302. Price, 6d. London: A. Constable & Co., 1908.

Westermarck, E. *The Origin and Development of the Moral Ideas.* Vol. ii. Pp. xv, 852. Price, \$3.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908. Reserved for later notice.

Wassam, Clarence W. *The Salary Loan Business in New York City.* Pp. 143. Price, 75 cents. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1908.

This first publication of the Russell Sage Foundation, with extracts from an unpublished report by Dr. Frank Julian Warne, is announced as "part of a larger study of fiscal agencies that seem to exploit the necessities of the poor." It begins with a discussion of the nature of the salary loan transaction and the reasons for it, and then takes up successively the volume of business done in New York, the charges, the expenses and estimated profits, the business methods used, the relation of loan companies to the law, the effects of the business on the borrower, and proposed remedies for the evils disclosed. The last third of the book contains a series of appendices giving copies of the documents used by the companies, the laws of various states regulating the assignment of wages, and a proposed law for the State of New York. Some of the results of the business here disclosed are startling in their injustice to the borrower; they are discussed by the author with admirable restraint. The book is full of information for those who are interested to learn just how this species of petty robbery works.

Zizek, F. *Statistischen Mittelwerte.* Pp. 444. Price, 9m. Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot, 1908.

REVIEWS.

Baker, R. S. *Following the Color Line.* Pp. xii, 314. Price, \$2.00. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1908.

The author's articles bearing on the Negro problem published since 1904, one in McClure's Magazine, the balance in the American Magazine, have attracted wide attention. These articles are now gathered in book form. The result is the best book yet written for the general reader, describing the

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